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In commodity exchange between Northeast, North, and East China, it was decided that from the end of November 1950 to the end of June 1951 under the unified leadership of the Federation, Northeast cooperative organizations would sell 100,000 tons of bean cake, 100,000 tons of soybeans, kaoliang, and corn, to be distributed to North and East China cooperative members according to their needs. At the same time, from the various provincial and city cooperatives in North and East China, 2 million catties of leather and cotton, and 600,000 bolts of various kinds of cotton cloth will be distributed to members of Northeast cooperatives, according to their needs.

The conference also discussed the cooperatives' encouragement of the use of credit buying as a means to encourage trade between rural and urban areas and the various districts. This year, the harvest was abundant all over the country, and farm products came on the wholesale market very rapidly; the demand for wholesale food products in the urban markets and for native products by industry encouraged selling beyond the local areas. At present, the difficulty is a lack of capital in the urban markets, and therefore, the cooperatives are urged to use the credit system, buying from the farmers part of their foodstuffs, cotton, and native products to sell to the urban markets, and afterwards repaying them with various kinds of industrial goods to meet their important needs. In this way the farmers' own strength would be used to solve their marketing problems and to encourage rural-urban interchange of commodities.

COOPERATIVE FEDERATION HOLDS FINANCE CONFERENCE -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao,
23 Dec 50

A conference for finance planning of all cooperatives of the hsien or city level or above was held in Peiping from 6 to 22 November 1950. Taking part in the conference were 77 representatives from districts all over the country, representing 51 separate units. The conference discussed the working out of details of financial procedures, and a system of accounting for all the levels of cooperatives was determined.

For various levels of cooperatives, a combination of the accrual and perpetual inventory methods of accounting, and the "moving average method" of inventory was adopted. The number of types of commodities to be reported is to be decreased, and the accounts simplified. At the same time, "goods in" and "goods out" accounts which deal with the mutual allotments of goods between cooperatives on the same or different levels are to be established. The quarterly fiscal system was adopted.

For cooperatives on the basic level, generally the voucher system of book-keeping was adopted, and the moving average method of taking inventory. The accounts were simplified, and there are to be monthly, quarterly, and annual reports. For evaluation of assets, the book value method was adopted, and for depreciation of fixed assets, the straight-line method of depreciation.

At the same time, it was ruled that all levels of cooperatives from the basic up should prepare clear statements of their capital and assets, with a deadline for all cooperatives on the city and hsien level and upward by the end of March 1951. All cooperatives, below the city and hsien level should report by the end of June 1951 according to the general plan for city and Hsien cooperatives. All levels should organize clearing committees controlled by responsible comrades.

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With respect to financial planning, it was ruled that all levels of general cooperatives must make out their plans for necessary loans of long-term capital, and all levels of general and basic cooperatives must make out their plans for necessary loans of short-term capital.

COOPERATIVES TO INSTITUTE RATIONING -- Hong Kong, Wen-hui Pao, 21 Jan 51

Peiping, 20 January (Hsin-hua) -- The All-China Federation of Cooperatives has issued an announcement entitled "The Decision of the All-China Federation of Cooperatives to Institute Rationing," which states:

In view of the fact that the All-China Federation of Cooperatives lends powerful support to the foreign trade and prosperity of the country, it has decided to institute experimental rationing at fixed prices to cooperative members. All districts should conform with the regulations in the temporary scheme of rationing for the first quarter of 1951.

The main purpose of instituting rationing is to enable cooperative members to obtain fixed quantities of the necessities at reasonable prices. Items will be rationed on a regional basis, rather than a national one, due to the differences in items considered basic in the various regions.

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